
A STUDY ON CURRENT POSITION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IN GUJARAT

Dr Bhaumik P.Upadhyay,
Assistant Professor, Gokul Integrated Law College
Gokul Global University, Siddhpur, Gujarat

Abstract

Several studies have shown that basic education graduates entering the labor market are increasingly unemployed because they are not adequately equipped with the skills that the industry desires. In a globalized India, young people across the country face serious challenges in terms of skills and jobs. Factories working under CSR in Gujarat are courageous and also try to fulfill their social responsibility but it is necessary for everyone to understand their responsibility and do these works. Government authority should also keep an eye on this act. It is also very important to check how much the factories are spending on the project and whether it is reasonable or not.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR in Gujarat State, Controlling authority in Gujarat.

INTRODUCTION

New provision add in company ACT, 2013, any business that has a net worth of Rs 500 cr. or more or a turnover of Rs 1000 cr. or more or a net profit of Rs 5 cr. or more must spend at least 2% of the net average of the past 3 years. Benefit of CSR activities specified in ANNEX VII OF company Law Act 2013.

India is a democratic country. Originally India engage in field of Agriculture. However, the contribution of agriculture in the development of the country is negligible. The main reason for less contribution of agriculture in growth of GDP is that the income from agriculture is not stable due to which India is now slowly relying on industries. The state makes innovative plans for the development of industry. And people are always contributing everything they can to the industry. It is also the duty of the industry towards the people to contribute to the health of the society. Education contributes to everything and plays its part in other basic needs.

The Companies Act of 2013 made special provision for them to discharge their duties in the society so that the companies could directly benefit the society along with their development partner and thus this was a very necessary matter. After all, the existence of a company is ultimately due to society.

The Gujarati people have already been given a great status in trade. And Gujarat has been developing in trade forever. And since the implementation of CSR in the state of Gujarat, the Board has seen in different places that this social work has been done with the contribution of this company.

Waghbakari Tea, Navneet Prakasan, Apollo Tire, Gujarat Refinery, Elicon and many other organizations have always tried to provide health and education to the weaker sections of the society.

Literature Review

As per old review result, the growth of a contemporary sympathetic of building as clear by CSR is extensive and diverse & can be also tracable since 1930 at that time the majour part of conversation & debet of private sector social responsibilities began.

Bowen (1953) try to explain fact regarding that responsibility regarding society is part of corporate they must need to return back what they earn form society.

Walton (1967) he explain relationship between society and industry.

Phase I (Charity and Philanthropy): - The wealthy merchants of 1850 distributed a portion of their wealth to help the society in its vulnerability and disintegration, they built temples and taught in these temples.

The second phase (during the independence movement and) - was forcing Indian businessmen (Tata, Bajaj, Singhanian, etc.) to show their dedication to the progress of society. During this period, Mahatma

Gandhi said, "I would like to abolish almost all politics if not breathe as a very advanced socialist. But our methods differ. My trusteeship theory is no fabrication, certainly no impression. I believe it will save all other things.

Phase III (1960-80): - This era was known as the era of command and control in India, as JNNEHRU banned foreign traders from our country at that time seeing India as very sensitive and also at risk of some other EASTs. India exists as a company intruder, so during this period our public sector boomed and led in the direction of some of the social development done by our government.

Phase IV (1980–2013): - In this phase CSR was adopted as a sustainable business strategy, India was underdeveloped and privatization by the Indira Gandhi government at that time attracted foreign investment and they saw importance and loyalty as an important opportunity for development in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research paper is based on secondary data

- 1) Secondary data will be collected from annual reports and other publications of organisations, governments and other agencies, and research papers published in various journals.
- 2) Content analysis of the information contained in secondary data sources will be used for observing and analysing information.
- 3) The researcher asked 50 people questions to do justice to this research. The respondents were lawyers and people studying in the field of advocacy.

a) Research Questions (RQ)

1. What is role of controlling authority of CSR in Gujarat ?
2. What is progress report of CSR in Gujarat?

b) Objectives of the Study

- 1) To understand the need and scope of CSR development in state of Gujarat.
- 2) To provide an overview of CSR contribution for Skill development in India
- 3) To understand the nature and issues of skill development programmes implemented by CSR.

c) Hypotheses

1. The understanding of corporate responsibility has evolved from being limited to the generation of profit to include a broader set of responsibilities to the latest belief that the main responsibility of companies should be the generation of shared value.

5. DATA COLLECTION FINDING & INTERPRETATION

The following works have been done mainly by different companies in the state of Gujarat

- To build ashrams for disabled children and to build ashram schools
- Facilitate lunch
- Helping blind people to study
- Establishment of English medium schools in villages
- To provide accommodation and education facilities to orphans and homeless children
- Feeding the hungry
- To get married to poor daughters
- Provided computer labs in rural schools
- To develop the villages by adopting them
- Feeding the solar plant
- Opening of cow schools
- Gardening of gardens

Thus waghbakari Group, Navneet Prakashan, Reliance Alicon etc. and other companies have come to work for the society.

Which company in the state of Gujarat has to spend for CSR as per the rules of law? It's an AUTHORITY to watch. Through which adequate attention is also given to each project.

Companies contributing to CSR not only provide employment to the people but also benefit the people. And if this happens regularly, then the main purpose of this policy can be achieved. ५३३८९९

The researcher asked 50 people questions to do justice to this research

The respondents were lawyers and people studying in the field of advocacy.

1) Do you think the provisions of the company law on CSR are adequate?

2) Do you think CSR should be a separate law?

3) Should the government do what you don't want to do for CSR?

4) Does your vision really benefit society with CSR?

5) Do you think companies should ask society before doing CSR what kind of facilities you really need?

6) Is CSR being audited properly?

7) Does CSR really increase employment?

8) Does CSR seem to be accelerating development work?

9) Are factories really looking for ways to avoid CSR?

10) Should money be collected from factories and made to work?

The following is the response given by the respondent to these questions

1. Do you think the provisions of the company law on CSR are adequate?

Yes: - 10

No: - 40

The answer to this question was given by 20 people stating that the provisions of CSR are not sufficient and not even clear

2. Do you think CSR should be a separate law?

Yes 40

No. 10

Most of the respondents believed that if the development of the society is being done from this one section, then there must be a separate law and there must also be an ombudsman.

3. Should the government do what you don't want to do for CSR?

No. 45

Yes 05

This is already included in the principles of state policy of the Indian Constitution, but with the implementation of csr, if this has started happening a little faster, then these works should be left to the factories.

4. Does your vision really benefit society with CSR?

Yes 30

No. 20

Yes, but it is very important that no one is going in the right direction.

5. Do you think companies should ask society before doing CSR what kind of facilities you really need?

Yes 40

No. 10

The work that is currently being done for the CSR by the HPOI companies is done voluntarily. It is really necessary for the government to allocate area to each company and give a list of outstanding work and what the factories should do out of it. Only then will CSR succeed in fulfilling its purpose.

6. Is CSR being audited properly?

Yes 05

No. 45

Most people answered no

7. Does CSR really increase employment?

Yes 30

No. 20

Should still grow and if all the work is done there will still be success in increasing employment.

8. Does CSR seem to be accelerating development work?

Yes 30

No. 20

Yes good work is being done by some units.

9. Are factories really looking for ways to avoid CSR?

Yes 40

No. 10

Yes because this problem cannot be solved unless all the factories understand their social responsibility.

10. Should money be collected from factories and made to work?

No. 40

Yes 10

No, it is necessary to check whether the authority is working properly or not.

CONCLUSION

Research suggests that India is still lagging behind in skills development and has huge potential for skills. Although the government has launched a number of schemes, CSR plays an important role in ensuring effective implementation at grassroots level and participation of all stakeholders. The data and examples clearly show that CSR has contributed significantly and actively and has become a big hand in helping the government achieve the skill development goal. Education and Skills Development has emerged as the preferred choice for CSR initiatives in India. Many companies have proved that public-private partnerships easily support various government schemes. After completing this research paper I feel strongly that despite spending heavily on skills development we have not been able to find employment among the youth. It has been found that most skill development programs are homogeneous in nature rather than heterogeneous. Due to lack of coordination among CSR implementing companies, some sectors have become CSR hubs and others are completely ignored. Therefore, to meet the diverse needs of society and industry, comprehensive efforts at various levels are required to meet the skills gap in India. NSDC has an important role to play in channelizing CSR funds in the right direction to provide job-ready workforce for domestic and international industry.

Thus, in the age of privatization, the corporate world has a great responsibility towards developing human resources as per the need of the industries through effective implementation of CSR, which makes a difference at the ground level.

The reason CSR is for COMPLSORY factories is that the society is developing at a fast pace.

It is okay for factories to do development work of their own free will but it is also necessary to suggest what work they should do.

DISCUSSION

- CSR should focus on the creation of training programs based on job creation.
- CSRs should implement their projects through effective partnerships with local networks such as NGOs.
- The CSR program should be holistic in nature so that it can reach maximum beneficiaries across India.
- For better results, companies should work in collaboration with NSDC.

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